



METHOD OF DIPPING SHEEP

Prof. R. A. Craig Describes Convenient Arrangements for the Small Farmer.

Dipping the entire animal in a solution, which will kill the insects and prevent disease is both simple and effective. Very simple appliances will serve where only a few animals are to be treated. A box or tank for the dip and a few feet of drain board are all that is really necessary. More complete arrangements serve to reduce the labor where larger numbers of sheep are handled.

The advantages of a metal dipping tank are so marked that no mention need be made of any others. They are cheaper in the long run than any home-made tank. For a drain board an ordinary wagon bed will serve quite well if arranged on supports as shown in Fig. 1. It must slant toward the tank, so as to return the liquid as it drips from the wet sheep. The floor must be tight enough to prevent leaking.

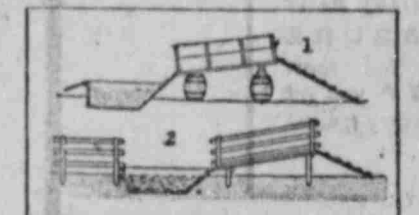


FIG. 1—A SIMPLE DIPPING OUTFIT. FIG. 2—PERMANENT DIPPING OUTFIT.

Where a large number of sheep are handled and a fixed device is desired, a chute and drain floor may be constructed as shown in Fig. 2, out of light fencing timber.

The most effective dips contain sulphur, lime, tobacco or arsenic in some proportions. These may be mixed in a manner to be quite harmful, and precaution must always be taken to have the solutions fresh and not too strong. The Colorado dip is made up of 33 pounds flowers of sulphur, 11 pounds unsalted lime, and 100 gallons of water.

A very effective dip used and tested by the bureau of animal industry is made of 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur, eight pounds unsalted lime and 100 gallons of water. This is made by mixing the sulphur and lime to a paste, and then adding the water in 25 gallons of water, stirring it rapidly. Let this stand over night and drain off the clear liquid, to which add the rest of the 100 gallons of warm water before dipping.

The combined tobacco and sulphur dip is made by steeping 16 pounds of tobacco leaves in warm water for one day; then boil a few moments and let stand over night. Strain off the liquid and add to it as many pounds of sulphur as tobacco used. Add the sulphur just before dipping. Dilute the whole mixture to 100 gallons.

More trouble is saved by using the prepared dips now on the market, many of which are very effective. They should be mixed carefully according to directions and never too strong. Dip the sheep thoroughly, putting them entirely under the liquid for a few seconds. Then allow them to drain thoroughly, as several pints of liquid will be held by the wool as they walk out of the tank. The loss in this way will be less according as the sheep are dipped immediately after shearing.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Hog-killing is a trying time for the women folks.

Sunlight in the cow stable is worth money.

Mutton is growing in favor with meat-eaters.

There are too few good horses and too many poor ones.

Every farmer should have a few heep.

When driving never hurry a horse up hill.

Be ever kind to the dam before the colt is born.

Don't let the horses have too much water at the first of the plowing season.

Sometimes there may be a sore teat, and, when the pigs begin to nurse, the pain will cause the sow to jump up, and she will turn on the pigs, as the cause of the pain, and injure them.

Time to Stop Her Laying.

When a hen known to be a prolific layer begins to produce eggs without shells it is quite time to stop her laying altogether for a period, which can easily be done by putting her on short diet. Let her have entire rest and then probably a cure will be effected. Give plenty of variety in food, taking care that the hen has a chance to run out daily.

Breeding Geese.

Breeding geese do not need special feeding or care. They will keep themselves in prime condition if given unlimited range of meadow where they can have ample exercise. A small feed of oats at sunset is often given with benefit.

White Clover on Clay Soil.

On heavy clay soil lawns may be made with white clover, which grows rapidly, improves the soil and prepares it for grasses. An ounce will plant about ten square feet.

MADE-OVER POULTRY HOUSE

An Instance of the Genius of Utilizing the Old and Unused Things on the Farm.

It only cost us \$11 to move our old smoke-house and get enough new flooring and other material to make this useless old building over into a comfortable brooder house. It is not a handsome building; a good deal of the weather boarding is old, the windows are some old discarded ones that had laid up in the garret for years, but it will make a comfortable, roomy winter home for the pullets that were raised in it. And next spring we will build a new brooder house.

We find that 50 hens are enough to keep in one house, and we have divided this house into two parts. The scratching place is in the front part, and the back part of the building is to be their roosting place. This old building is higher than there is any need of, but the upper part we have fixed into a storing place for grain, so we can feed the hens without making so many trips to the barn in bad winter weather.

There's no use trying to make poultry a success without suitable buildings and conveniences, declares a correspondent of the Prairie Farmer. We have tried it and know it is uphill work. But "where there's a will there's a way." On many farms there are old sheds and buildings like our old smoke-house of little use, more of an eyesore than anything else, that can be transformed with a little labor and expense into comfortable homes for the winter layers; and comfortable quarters they must have if we want thrifty laying hens.

POULTRY HOUSES.

A Discussion as to Whether the Windows Should Be Large or Small—Value of Sunlight.

There is controversy among poultry raisers as to whether the windows of poultry houses should be large or small. The men in favor of large windows say they wish to get a great deal of light into the houses. Those in favor of the small windows say that the glass cools off rapidly at night and that poultry houses with large windows are colder than poultry houses with small windows. All of our investigations, however, point to the large windows as being the most serviceable. It is true, that the more glass the colder the house, but it is also true that if the fowls are properly protected from drafts, a few degrees of cold more do not count for anything. In many of our poultry establishments now, the windows are being merely covered with cloth, and the birds are entirely comfortable in such houses. There should be large windows on the east, south and west sides of all poultry houses, says the Farmers' Review. This lets in the sunlight, which is a powerful germicide and which dries up the moisture in the poultry house. Moisture is an enemy to nearly all farm stock, and the drier we can keep the poultry the better. The poultry enjoy the sun streaming in through the windows.

Volume of Air required to pass through Poultry House per Hen per Day



PROPORTION OF AIR SUPPLY TO HEN.

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How Bees Embalm.

"Bees," says Horbis, "can embalm as successfully as could the ancient Egyptians. It often happens in damp weather that a slug or snail will enter a bee hive. This is, of course, to the unprotected slug a case of sudden death. The bees fall upon him and sting him to death at once. But what to do with the carcass becomes a vital question. If left where it is it will breed a regular pestilence. Now comes in the cleverness of the insects. They set to work and cover it with wax, and there you may see it lying embalmed, just as the nations of old embalmed their dead. When it is a snail that is the intruder, he is, of course, impenetrable to their sting; so they calmly cement his shell with wax to the bottom of the hive. Imprisonment for life, with no hope of pardon."

Merinos in Australia.

The Australians have been using the Merino sheep to a very much larger extent than the Americans. They are now very well pleased with their former course, as the demand for Merino wool is very large and prices are high. They have found also that the Merinos herd easily, are good travelers when the pastures are short, and stand hardships better than many other sheep.

Giving Horse Medicine.

A safe way to give a quart of liquid medicine to a horse is to place the same in a long necked heavy bottle. Hold the horse's head well up, insert the neck of the bottle behind the back teeth, and he will be obliged to swallow it. Medicine can be given in this way with very little trouble.

A careful poultryer becomes a successful market man.

A mild winter is apt to grow an early house crop.

PARABLE OF THE SOWER

Sunday School Lesson for April 29, 1906  
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Mark 4:1-20; Memory Verse, 20.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—"The Seed is the Word of God."—Luke 8:11.  
TIME.—Autumn A. D. 28, at close of Christ's second tour of Galilee, soon after events of our last lesson.

PLACE.—On shore of Lake of Galilee, probably near Capernaum.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—Parallel passages on parable: Matt. 13:1-23 and Luke 8:4-15. Word "parable" as used in Scripture: Ezek. 30:49; Num. 23:7; Psa. 78:2; Mark 12:2. Six occasions of the use of the words, "The that hath ears to hear," etc., as spoken by Christ: Matt. 11:15; 13:43; Mark 4:9; 4:23; 7:16 (Auth. Ver.); Luke 14:35. See also Rev. 2:7, 11, 17, 29; 2:6, 13, 22; 12:3. Compare also Matt. 13:12; 23:23; Luke 8:18; 19:28. References to thorns, thistles, and briars: Isa. 55:12; Ezek. 28:24; Hos. 10:8; Psa. 118:12; Prov. 24:31; Eccl. 7:3; Jer. 4:3; 12:13; Matt. 7:16; 27:29; 2 Cor. 12:7.  
Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 1. "Again . . . by the sea." Jesus frequently taught by the Sea of Galilee. "Very great multitude." "Out of every city." (Luke). "Entered into a ship (boat) . . . sea." Seated himself, as a Jewish rabbi would have done, at the prow of the boat, nearest the shore.

V. 2. "Many things by parables." Matthew records seven parables spoken on this occasion, and Mark adds one more. All related to aspects of Christ's kingdom, or its growth.

V. 3. "Behold." An exclamation to attract attention; quite possibly, also, Jesus pointed to the adjoining hillside, where that of which he told was being enacted. "A sower . . . to sow." "His basket of seed slung under his left arm, with steady, measured pace he marched up and down his portion of the open field, jerking his handful of corn before him at every step."—Tristram.

V. 4. "By the wayside." Upon the trodden pathway running through or by the side of the field. "The fowls came and devoured it." Great flocks of rock-pigeons and crows dwell in the hills and valleys surrounding the Sea of Galilee.

V. 5. 6. "Stony grounds." Places where a thin layer of earth covered an underlying slab of rock. This rock, becoming warm by the sun, causes the seeds which fall upon it to sprout quickly, but also prevents their roots from striking downward and finding sustenance in the soil.

V. 7. "Among thorns." Thorn-bearing plants, of which there are many varieties in Palestine. "Choked it." The thorns, being stronger, soon overtop the grain and rob it of the sunlight; their roots also rob the grain roots of moisture, and perhaps twine around and actually "choke" it.

V. 8. Read this according to the Revised rendering. "Thirtyfold . . . sixtyfold . . . an hundredfold." It is not uncommon that, from one grain of wheat sown upon the fertile soil of Palestine, heads bearing 30, 60 or even 100 grains are produced.

V. 9. "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." Jesus' call to all His hearers, inviting them to pay earnest heed that they might understand and truly profit from what they had heard.

V. 10. "When alone . . . the twelve." When the crowd had dispersed after all the parables spoken on this occasion had been given, a little company truly desirous of understanding, gathered about Jesus, and asked Him to interpret them.

V. 11. "Unto you is given." Because you are sincere in heart and receptive in mind. "The mystery of the kingdom of God." The secret religious rites of the Greeks were called "mysteries." The Gospel of Christ is a mystery in that it can be clearly understood only by those whose hearts receive it.

V. 12. "Seeing . . . not perceive," etc. A free quotation from Isa. 6: 9, 10, better rendered in Matt. 13:13; where it is clearly shown that the failure to see is because of willfully shutting the eyes—that is, hardening the heart.

V. 14. "The sower soweth the word." Jesus knows that His hearers will from this understand that He, at the time of speaking, is the Sower. The seed is the "Word of God," the proclamation of God's love which He was continually teaching by gracious words and kindly deeds. The field, as a subsequent parable tells, is "the world."

V. 15. "They by the wayside." They whose hearts, like the wayside, have been hardened by being made "a common road for every evil influence."

V. 16. The second class of hearers "hear the Word, immediately receive it with gladness." Their emotions are stirred; they are pleased, exhilarated, made happy, and without any deep thought, decide hastily that they will be followers of Jesus. Prompt decision is not condemned, but the lack of sincerity and deep purpose.

V. 17. "Have no root in themselves." Their hearts do not really take hold of Jesus. They think themselves Christians, because, at the moment, that seems to be the most attractive life. "When tribulation or persecution ariseth." The rock-bed of selfishness lies under these emotions.

Practical Points.

V. 3. It becomes us to hearken attentively to every message of God.—Hab. 2:1.

V. 9. We are without excuse if the Gospel message which comes to our ears is not permitted to find lodgment in our hearts.—Rom. 1: 20, 21.

V. 14. Jesus' representatives upon earth to-day are commissioned to sow the Word of God beside all waters.—John 17:18; Matt. 28:19.

V. 17.—Personal faith in the living Saviour is the root which does not wither in the furnace of affliction.—Job 13:15.

FAITH OF COLLEGE GIRLS.

There Is an Unwritten Law Among Them Against Locking Up Their Jewelry.

The recent arrest of a young woman for alleged thefts from the Smith college dormitories calls attention to the attitude of college girls in the matter of safeguarding their belongings, says the New York Sun.

There is an unwritten law among college girls that nothing belonging to them shall be under lock and key, and they leave diamond rings blazing in their dressing tables and their pocketbooks peeking out of bureau drawers. If they miss a trinket or an article of apparel for a day or two they do not worry, arguing that Elizabeth or Genevieve or some other bosom friend has simply borrowed it.

Sometimes a girl will miss an opera cloak and make no attempt to hunt it up until she had need of it herself. Scarfs and gloves and handkerchiefs are often lent in this same careless fashion. The girls say that it shows a mean suspicion of their college mates, as well as an unaccommodating spirit, to keep their valuables locked up.

Room doors are almost invariably unlocked, and as the entrance door of the dormitory is always unlocked there is nothing to prevent a woman on robbery bent from ransacking half a dozen rooms in a few minutes.

President Seeley has risen in chapel again and again and exhorted the young women to keep their valuables locked up.

The students look grave at his admonitions, and for a week there is a great jangling of keys and a careful stowing away of rings, bracelets, brooches and the allowance which has just come from home. At the end of the week such care becomes irksome and things are thrown around in any old way as before. Rings are slipped over a hatpin stuck in a pincushion, pocketbooks are deposited in the chafing dish, laces dangle over a corner of the mirror, watches tick placidly on the pin trays, necklaces are draped around a perfume bottle and doors are kept wide open again.

When a college girl suffers from robbery she does not regard the matter very seriously at first, especially if the theft be of money. When the robberies become frequent she begins to think of a dishonest servant or men thieves.

When the culprit is proved to be a woman the college girl is almost as much upset as the criminal herself; but it teaches her no lesson.

Maybe for a month she will not leave her room without locking up everything, but at the end of the month she will argue that the thief has been apprehended, so that there is really no need to be so careful.

Whisky in Australia.

Australians apparently have about decided that if they are to continue drinking British whiskies they must have them pure. Five years ago the annual consumption of Scotch whisky in western Australia amounted to about 2,000,000 gallons, but now it is not much more than 1,500,000. The decrease is ascribed to adulteration.

Setting Her Right.

Miss Blawson—Did you say that when Mr. Ketch came to see me the other evening he was mean enough to go and stop the clock?

Miss Chillico—Not at all. Some spiteful person must have told you that. I said he was ugly enough to stop a clock.—Chicago Tribune.

Governmental Edict.

Recently the Italian government issued an order that there was to be no smoking in business hours by officials whose duties brought them into contact with the public. For those whose duties do not it is left to the discretion of heads of departments to allow or to forbid smoking. But their discretion is limited to tie cigar and the cigarette. No pipes are to be allowed.

Hustle Helps.

Hope doesn't bear fruit unless it is grafted with hustle.

MARKET REPORTS.

Cincinnati April 28.  
CATTLE—Fair to good . . . \$4.25 @ 5.00  
Heavy steers . . . 5.10 @ 5.25  
CALVES—Extra . . . 5.25 @ 5.50  
HOGS—Choice . . . 6.00 @ 6.50  
Mixed packers . . . 5.40 @ 6.00  
SHEEP—Extra . . . 4.35 @ 4.60  
LAMB—Spring . . . 6.00 @ 6.50  
FLOUR—Spring patent . . . 4.50 @ 4.85  
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 90 @ 91  
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . 61 1/2 @ 62  
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . 34 @ 34 1/2  
RYE—No. 2 . . . 66 @ 68  
BARLEY—No. 2 spring . . . 60 @ 65  
HAY—Choice timothy . . . 16.50 @ 18.00  
PORK—Clear mess . . . 16.75 @ 17.00  
LARD—Prime steam . . . 8.45 @ 8.50  
BUTTER—Choice dairy . . . 23 @ 24  
Choice creamery . . . 22 @ 23  
APPLES—Choice, per bbl . . . 6.00 @ 6.50  
POTATOES—Per bush . . . 75 @ 80  
TOMATOES—NEW . . . 3.00 @ 3.50  
Old . . . 4.50 @ 4.75

CHICAGO.  
FLOUR—Winter patent . . . \$4.40 @ 4.50  
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 88 1/2 @ 91 1/2  
No. 3 red . . . 79 @ 81  
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . 40 @ 41 1/2  
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . 37 @ 37 1/2  
RYE—Winter mixed . . . 61 1/2 @ 62 1/2  
PORK—Mess, prime . . . 16.15 @ 16.25  
LARD—Prime steam . . . 8.70 @ 8.72 1/2

NEW YORK.  
FLOUR—Winter patent . . . 3.90 @ 4.25  
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 89 1/2 @ 91 1/2  
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . 37 @ 37 1/2  
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . 37 @ 37 1/2  
RYE—Winter mixed . . . 17.25 @ 17.50  
PORK—Clear mess . . . 16.75 @ 17.00  
LARD—Prime steam . . . 8.90 @ 8.95

BALTIMORE.  
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 87 1/2 @ 87 3/4  
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . 35 @ 35 1/2  
CATTLE—Steers . . . 4.00 @ 4.20  
HUGE—Good to choice . . . 7.00 @ 7.25

LOUISVILLE.  
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 86 @ 86 1/2  
CORN—No. 3 white . . . 40 @ 40 1/2  
OAT—No. 3 mixed . . . 34 @ 34 1/2  
PORK—Mess, prime . . . 16.15 @ 16.25  
LARD—Prime steam . . . 8.70 @ 8.75

INDIANAPOLIS.  
CATTLE—Prime steers . . . 6.25 @ 6.50  
HOGS—Good to choice . . . 6.00 @ 6.25  
SHEEP—Best grade . . . 4.00 @ 4.50

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The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations

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